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and is especially interesting by the success of Dr. Pick's teaching, and the further fact that it is from him that Loisetie has borrowed so largely without acknowledgment.

Mr. Kay's more comprehensive work will also find a large public. He approaches the problem from a broad psychological point of view, with no haste to reach astounding practical results, and a sound interest in the educational value of psychological principles. He begins with the physiological concomitants of memory, devoting a chapter to the relation of body and mind, and others to the description of the senses and their functions, the nature of mental images, the rôle of the unconscious, and the like. The dependence of a sound memory upon close attention furthered by a living interest, upon active repetition, upon intimate association with centres of interest, are all well described, with a wealth of references to general psychological literature. It is a pity that his physiology is at times not strictly accurate, and still more so that he seems to be unacquainted with the recent German contributions to the topic.

The last two volumes are of greater popular than scientific interest. They are called out by the ridiculous pretensions and peculiar methods of "Loisetie." The pledge to secrecy which he imposes is here disregarded and the entire lesson papers printed in full. This may have the good effect of showing the folly of trusting one's mental culture to the guidance of so artificial a system. The exposure led to the withdrawal of the book from the market by legal procedure, and to the publication of the last work on the list, in which the account of the proceedings is given. Mr. Middleton's account of memory systems is convenient but superficial. Great credit is due Mr. Fellows for his useful bibliography of the subject.

J. J.

Memory. Its Logical Relations and Cultivation. F. W. ELDRIDGE-GREEN. London, 1888.

In opposition to most physiologists, the author endeavors to prove that memory is "a definite faculty," having "its seat in the basal ganglion of the brain." Rejecting phrenology, the author nevertheless comes dangerously near the position of the phrenologists, by dividing the mind into a great number of faculties. The "faculty" of memory he divides into "sensory memory" and "motor memory," and locates the former in the optic thalami, the latter in the corpora striata. Rules are given for the cultivation of both forms of memory. Those relating to the motor memory have to do with the learning of co-ordinated muscular movements.

Il fenomeno della ricordanza illusoria. FRANCESCO BONATELLI. Rendiconti della Reale Accademia dei Lincei. Vol. IV, fasc. 4, February 19, 1888.

As an example of an illusion of memory, the author relates a dream which he seems to have had more than once. He dreamed of occupying a certain set of apartments, and each time remembered having lived in them years before; they were, however, on waking reflection, entirely different from any he had lived in. That this was not a case of recollection from dream to dream he believes, because with this exception his dreams have no similarity one with another, and because, in the waking state also, one is sometimes

convinced that circumstances in which he has certainly never been before, are a repetition of others experienced in the past. In explanation of both phenomena he suggests that this conviction arises from an obscure emotional accompaniment of the perception. In peculiarly excitable states of the nervous system (as in vivid dreams, or when one is in strange places), parts of actual perceptions, as is normally the case, pass out of the focus of consciousness, and returning an instant later, meet changed conditions into which they do not fit, and therefore appear to be recollections. This rapid passing out of and into the focus of consciousness (or the physical concomitant of it) is not perceived, if we conceive the author rightly, but gives rise to the emotional accompaniment just mentioned.

Association by Contrast. M. PAULHAN. *Revue Scientifique*, Sept. 1.

The general law, applicable as well to higher states of consciousness as to sensations, is formulated, claiming that every psychic state tends to be accompanied (simultaneous contrast) or followed (successive contrast) by an opposite state. In sensation, the phenomena of complementary colors, of warmth following a sensation of cold, are typical. In motion, every contraction of a muscle involves the contraction of the antagonistic muscle. When moving and suddenly stopped, we seem to be going in the opposite direction. In the sphere of judgment, alternatives are ever present, an argument *pro* calls up another *con*. A vacillating temperament is characteristic of some types, while in the hypnotic subject it is strikingly absent. Morbid instances arise in which every idea realises its opposite, with alarming results. Again, depression follows joviality, and even the alleged phenomena of "psychic polarisation" would come under this law. Examples from all phases of psychic activity are brought together to show the wide bearings of the law of contrast. J. J.

The Geographical Distribution of British Intellect. Dr. A. CONAN DOYLE. *Nineteenth Century*, August, 1888.

Following the line of investigation inaugurated by Mr. Galton, Dr. Doyle examines the relative fertility of distinctive portions of the British Kingdom with reference to the production of celebrities. The degree of eminence recognized by Dr. Doyle is lower than that usually treated in such researches, and includes such as would deserve mention in a standard geographical dictionary like "*Men of the Time*" and yet rank higher than local celebrities. He selects about 1150 such men eminent in literature, art, music, medicine, sculpture, engineering, law, etc. These are found to contain 824 English born, 157 Scottish and 121 Irish, while 49 were born abroad. England would thus have one celebrity to 31,000 of population, Scotland one to 22,000, and Ireland one to 49,000. Wales, if counted separately, would have one to 58,000. London produces much more than its share of eminence, claiming 235 of the 824 Englishmen, or one to every 16,000 of the population. Dublin shows still better with 45 celebrities, one to 8500, and Edinburgh leads easily with 46, or one in 5500. While the chief cities are thus the intellectual centres, Dr. Doyle thinks the very greatest intellects come from the country. London is especially strong in artists and men of science. The standing of the various counties is detailed, making the eastern and southern counties superior to the northern and midland, "while